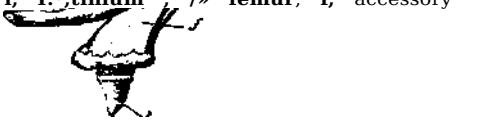
af Lones of posterior extremity of Grtciilariii Right Whale *{J&xlaena my slice t us j. x J,* i, I.*,tihium ; /» femur; f, accessory



form is **characteristic** of the genus. It **is** heart-shaped, more or **less,** In ***J&alaena,*** and **somewhat** cross- or **T-shaped** in the **genus *JZulacnnpterfi**** **In the Odontocetes** the ribs have, **some of them, the normal attachment** by **capitulum and tuberculum. In the Mystac-oeetes the attachment, where it** exists, is very **loose,** and the **tuberculum** alone is **attached** to its vertebra. This allows of the freer **play of the** ribs during respiration. The scapula has a very **character- Fir"18*—SMe vie' Lstic form in these animals. The ucroluioii, where it** exists, is placed near **the anterior** margin of the shoulder blade, and overlaps the generally long coracoid process. Clavicles are totally absent. The pelvis is very **rudimentary,** consisting **merely** of a single bonelet, to which are attached **the rudiments (in some** cases) of a femur, **and,** in ***JBalaena*** (Fig. 188), of a tibia also.

Whales are to be divided into three great groups:—(1) the Whalebone Whales or **M ystacoeeti ;** (2) the Toothed Whales or Odontoceti ; and **(3) the entirely-extinct'Archaeoceti** or Zeuglodonts.

SUB-ORDEK 1. MYSTACOOETI.

This division is thus characterised :

Teeth are never functionally developed ; they are present in the young, but replaced in the adult by the baleen or whalebone ; the external respiratory aperture is double; the skull is

perfectly **symmetrical**; the rami of the mandible are arched outwards and do not form a true symphysis; the **sternum** is always **composed** of a single piece of bone**;** the **ribs** articulate only with the transverse **processes of** the vertebrae.

The Mystacoceti are nearly invariably **huge creatures, the sole** exceptions **being the Pygmy Right Whale, *Neobcdaena,* and x**

2 A